

# The Courier-Journal.

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VOLUME LXVI.

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## SHAKER PRESERVES,

9 Dollars Per Dozen.

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Direct Importers of Groceries, Wines and Havana Segars.

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It Saves Gas, Eyesight, Health and Decorations. It is very light, and will not strain the lightest Chandelier or Bracket.  
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Ladies' Kid Fine Button Boots  
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CLOTH-TOP BUTTON BOOTS (all wool) \$2.50.

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OF ALL KINDS,

## HOSE, PACKING

Engine Trimmings,

## BRASS GOODS,

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Factories, Mills, Mines, Poteries,  
Machinists, Etc.

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## Pianos and Organs

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GABLER & BRO., WHEELLOCK,  
KURTZMAN, Grovesstein & Fuller.

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I am the sole agent for all of the above celebrated instruments, and am selling them cheaper for cash than others are selling, that cost much less, or I am fully prepared to give terms to suit the purchaser. Catalogues sent free.

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DOUBLE MOULD  
PLOW

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Send for price list and circulars.  
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Miners and Shippers of  
Screened Pittsburgh Coal!

Pittsburgh Lump, 14c. .... \$3 50  
Pittsburgh Nut, 12c. .... 3 00  
Screened for family use.  
Sugar Loaf, Lehigh, Anthracite, at \$9 00 per ton.

**MAIN OFFICE: No. 250 Third St.**  
Between Main and Market.  
Special Rates to Dealers and Large Consumers.  
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Kentucky Nut, 8c. .... 2 00  
Canal Coal, 10c. .... 4 50  
Crushed coke, per bushel, 10c. .... 1 00  
Large Coke per bushel, 10c. .... 1 00  
Lehigh Valley  
Cross Creek  
Lackawanna  
Wilkesbarre  
\$8 50 per ton.  
Lehigh Anthracite, at \$9 00 per ton.  
Telephone connection. Main office 415 W. Jeff. St.

## SENATOR BLACKBURN.

The Democratic Caucus So Declares  
It Upon the Seventy-third  
Ballot.

The Bluegrass Congressman Receiving  
63 Votes and Senator  
Williams 57

The Nominee Escorted to the Chamber,  
Where He Makes an Eloquent  
Speech

Frankfort Wild With Excitement Over  
the Result, and Champagne  
Flowing Like Water.

A Complete Sketch of the Victor's  
Successful Career, With Not a  
Single Defeat.

## DETAILS OF THE STRUGGLE.

Special to the Courier-Journal.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 5.—The rain has been falling in torrents all day, but in spite of this the politicians have been busy. Around Blackburn's headquarters were the most stir and bustle. The crowds of strangers here are mostly Blackburn's friends, and all day long his rooms have been crowded.

His followers have been very enthusiastic, and say that at this age of the game not even Carlisle could dent their leader. Williams' followers look earnest and quiet and hold whispered consultations. Whether victory awaits them or defeat, they look like men who will go down with their colors flying.

Old Cerro Gordo himself was reported as being not afraid, but rather anxious for the final ballot. The Carlisle men are no doubt at work, but they are moving quietly. A rumor was started that if Carlisle can not get enough votes on the first ballot to-night to put him ahead of either Williams or Blackburn, he will be dropped. Another rumor was that Carlisle's forces and Williams' forces have combined to beat the bluegrass Congressman, but at this even the enemies of both shake their heads.

The J. C. Blackburn Club of Lexington, 60 members strong, with J. M. Kimbrough, President, at their head, with a brass band and with buttons and white badges, on which was inscribed the name of the club, or the name of every member's coat, with champagne punch, rare old whisky and cigars, with "niggers" in spike-tails and white kids, gave receptions from 3 to 6 o'clock this evening in rooms 14 and 15 of the Capital Hotel.

It is needless to say that their open house was the resort of everybody who is fond of lively companionship or a good drink. It is in the air that there will be a nomination to-night. Whether it will be in the air when I write the last words of this dispatch I can not say, but even the bell-boys in the hotels tell me the end has come, and to-night the next Senator will be named. I put on my gum-coat and went through rain and over muddy pavements to the State-house. To-night is like last night, dark and gloomy; ever and anon a keen flash of lightning cuts the darkness in twain, and dazes me with its vividness. I find the same anxious crowd as last night in the rotunda. It is twenty minutes past 7 when I sit down at my desk, and already more than half the members are in the hall. The others come in rapidly. On the floor of the House are forty or fifty visiting statesmen. The lobbies are well filled with ladies and gentlemen. Many consultations are being held. It is said that Senator Bush and Representative Perry, who have heretofore supported Williams, will tonight vote for Blackburn. Perry is not here, but has a proxy in the hands of Senator Cox. I asked Senator Perry what he thinks of the outlook. He tells me it will be Carlisle, but that he does not expect a nomination to-night. Representative Harcourt comes over to my desk and whispers: "You may telegraph your paper it is Carlisle. He will have 64 votes on the first ballot."

It wants twenty-three minutes to 8 o'clock when Chairman Robbins calls the caucus to order. He states that there is a vast number of newspaper men on the floor, and as he fears they can not all find accommodations at the reporters' desks, he is willing that as many of them as wish to do so may repair to the gallery. At this the caucus laughs. Ira Julian claps his hands, and directly after this a few faces are seen bobbing up serenely in the gallery and help to relieve it of its vast numbers.

As soon as the roll call was finished Julian moved that the galleries be thrown open to the spectators. Offutt moved to amend by first inviting all the gentlemen on the floor, except members and reporters, to take seats in the gallery, and then admitting the crowd.

Stall moved to lay on the table the resolution and amendment. On this motion the yeas and nays were demanded. It was adopted, yeas 64, nays 52.

Stallers moved up a resolution, but before it was read Offutt asked the Chair to pass on Wood's resolution, adopted last night, and say when the dropping should be given. The Chair decided that on the next ballot—the 73d—the hindmost man should be dropped. Stallers' resolution was then read, as follows:

Resolved, That if either of the three candidates now in nomination should be dropped on the next ballot, and neither of them receives a majority of the caucus on that ballot, then only a ballot shall be taken between the other two until one of them receives a majority, when the one receiving a majority and the one first named shall be the nominees of the caucus, and all resolutions and rules heretofore adopted are now in force to the contrary are hereby rescinded.

The vote was taken on the adoption of the resolution, and it was declared lost, though a dozen members were on their feet shouting for the yeas and nays.

Offutt moved to reconsider, and said that a similar resolution had been adopted when Sweeney, Blackburn and Williams were before the caucus. Why not adopt it now, when Carlisle, Blackburn and Williams were before the caucus?

Beckham wanted to know if Offutt had not changed his mind since last night. "I have not," said Offutt. "I have voted for Williams 72 times in this caucus, and I shall vote for him 72 times more if he remains that long before the caucus; but if there is any mind to be changed it ought to be the mind of the gentleman from Shelby, for I think it sadly needs changing." Continuing his remarks, Offutt thought the resolution was fair.

Owens said he was opposed to juggling. "We want a fair and square fight, and are not afraid of it now." He moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Offutt said he was surprised to see his friend from Shelby so unopposed to the motion to reconsider. He had on Owens' motion to reconsider on the table. It rests on the table. The vote was as follows:

YEAS.  
Bruce, Clarke, Harcourt, Kimball, Lillard, Loomis, Mendenhall, Meriwether, Moreman, Mulligan, Pennington, Pickett, Sheets, Talbot, Walker, Walton—63.

Representatives.  
Bacon, Haggard, Peay, Rice, Shaw, Smith, Taulbee.

Senators.  
Barnes, Hays, L. T. Moore, Rigney, Munday, Smith, Taulbee.

Representatives.  
Hindman, Sanders, Scott, Shaw, Simpson, Stimpert, Talbot, Walker, Walton—37.

FOR WILLIAMS.  
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Barnes, Hays, L. T. Moore, Rigney, Munday, Smith, Taulbee.

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cosmopolitan gelding J. Smith, did not receive a vote.

Senator Ben. S. Robbins deserves all the praise that has been given him. He is a chairman par excellence, and his chairmanship was shown in the last ballot. Mr. Harris was the only member who is not on the record.

Col. W. A. Hamilton knew what the result would be before the ballot began, and he waited till the last name was called, and then walked out of the chamber.

Judge Beckwith said, though he was for Williams, he is happy that the result is the selection of a man who favors river improvement and an appropriation for educational purposes.

Col. Wallace E. Varnon, of Sedalia, Mo., was on the floor of the caucus during the proceedings.

Mr. John B. Fish, the *Courier-Journal's* Mount Vernon correspondent, occupied an elevated position in the gallery.

Mr. Bryan stood up in front of the Speaker's stand, and never took his eyes off of Capt. Blackburn while he was speaking.

George Triplett did all he could for Williams after Stevens was out of the way.

Mr. Cary Blackwell, the happiest member of the Louisville City Council to-night, he was here at the finish.

The Louisville delegation, Col. John H. Whallen, E. Booker, James P. Whallen, Com. Weber, W. T. Thierman, W. H. Diggs, R. T. Bull, A. C. Lewis, Charles Krenner and M. S. S. are on dress parade, and making things busy.

The town is full of distinguished men for everybody to be mentioned, unless a double number of the *Courier-Journal* is issued.

Col. John Whallen, the Louisville manager to build a bonfire in front of the Buckingham Hotel, and keep it up until daylight, regardless of consequences.

As Capt. Blackburn came up the stairs in the rotunda on his way to address the caucus, his daughter, Miss Corinne, ran and threw herself into his arms. Both were in tears, and the scene was truly affecting.

Col. Stoddard Johnson is one of the happy men in Frankfort to-night. He has helped Capt. Blackburn greatly in his canvass.

The champagne is flowing in Buhr's Hotel as freely as the water of the Kentucky river. The rejoicing will be kept up till daylight. There will be music, speaking, hand-shaking and cheering.

Representative Rudy's speech, explaining his vote, was one of the best speeches that have been made during the caucus.

One of the fairest daughters of Kentucky has just brought me a sparkling glass of champagne. Will you excuse while I drink a health to the victor?

The dining-room of the Buhr Hotel was given up to the friends of Senator Blackburn, and the hall was given to the friends of all kinds were handed about freely among the great crowd.

The Woodford county people were down here in great numbers, and as a gentleman remarked, "these fellows are the best left in Versailles to take care of the women."

Gen. Williams is proud of the support he received in Louisville. Senators Smith and Hays and Representatives Callaway, Read, Stoll and Scott were among his most ardent supporters, and did splendid work for him.

It doesn't excite me to see a Legislature make a United States Senator, but if you want to see "clear bill," in the language of a friend to my right, let it undertake to nominate a Lieutenant Governor.

Booker Read told me last night he had never warmly espoused the candidate of any caucus who had been defeated. Booker is exceedingly patriotic and a true friend to the State.

In response to a toast to Carlisle, the next Senator stood up and said it was not a reply to a toast to a defeated candidate, that Mr. Carlisle had never been a candidate against him. That is Mr. Carlisle's recognized the greatest man to-day in the Democratic party. He said, too, that as his past had been so long, let us be content and hope it will be, and earnestly strive to make his future still brighter.

The speech of old Senator Tallie was a good one. It was well delivered and warmly applauded.

Col. Hamilton has known the result for three days. When Perry changed that settled the race. Then, when Bush and Fennington were over, he knew the vote would be 63 to 57.

Tom Stuart takes the result philosophically, and is as happy as possible under the circumstances. He is as loyal to Williams as a boy to his first love.

Who will wear Blackburn's Congressional mantle? Will it be Wm. C. Offutt, Fulling, Carroll, or any of the others who get it, will it, if it goes to one of these, fall on deserving shoulders.

Col. W. A. Hamilton will go away from Frankfort with a large escort of the Frankfort people. He is an elegant gentleman and has friends all over the State.

It is said that the entries have already been made for Congress. The names are in the great Ashland district, viz.: Hon. W. C. Owens, who made a gallant race in November, 1882, and was defeated by the champion of the Blackburn party.

This Senatorial contest, Hon. Charles Offutt, the student of law under the great Carlisle and now the Secretary of the State, two representatives, and Hon. Atilla Cox, twice elected to the State Senate from Owen county and a prosperous merchant of Owensboro. The election will be held on the next November, and there may be many more entries before that date.

Mr. John H. Jesse, the member from Woodford, Senator R. B. Smith's home, is as happy as the night is long. He has his heart in this canvass, and in the result his fondest hopes are realized.

Mr. Boyd, the member from the "First Congressional District," made one of the best speeches of the evening.

There is a tremendous crowd in Buhr's dining-room last night, and the guests are as numerous as the stars in the firmament. Most of the furniture has been broken to pieces by the oratory.

Capt. Blackburn leaves here to-day to-morrow for Washington. He expects to get to the harness on Monday next.

The speech-making will be kept up until daylight. As I go to press Senator L. T. Moore is reported to be in the city.

Senator L. M. Martin, one of the youngest members and the Adonis of the Senate, is elected at the result. He was for Blackburn from the first.

The face of young Will Jackson is wreathed with smiles. He was for Williams, but yielded to the wishes of his constituents and voted for Blackburn. He is happy that their choice wins.

logical Survey, responded to "Kentucky and Her Resources."

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## THE FLOOD-GATES OPEN.

Heavy Rains Continue in Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, Filling All Streams Bank Full.

The Water Above the Danger Line at Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Louisville and Rising.

Every Indication That Last Year's Great Flood Will Be More Than Repeated This Month.

Citizens Along the River Front and on the Point Fleeing With Their Property to Places of Refuge.

## THE SITUATION ELSEWHERE.

Gen. Hazen, Chief of the Signal Service, sent the following telegram to all stations at 12 o'clock last night:

"Heavy rains continue in the Ohio valley. The river is rising at all points, and is above the danger line at Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Louisville. The floods will increase, and at the end of the week will reach the mouth of the Ohio river. Give general warning."

## FOR COMPARISON.

THE WATER IN THE RIVER AT PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE, COMPARED WITH THE LAST FLOOD.

The present rise in the Ohio river began Tuesday, January 29, since which time the water has been steadily rising. The table which follows shows the amount of water in the channel at Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Louisville on each day at dark since the date named:

January 30 .....	3	5	21	8	6	4
January 31 .....	10	6	32	5	9	10
February 1 .....	20	2	41	6	11	9
February 2 .....	16	11	47	8	15	6
February 3 .....	12	9	49	8	30	...
February 4 .....	19	11	59	7½	32	...
February 5 .....	18	6	54	6	28	1¼

January 29..... 2 15 2 15 2 15  
January 30..... 3 5 3 5 3 5  
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February 2..... 6 5 6 5 6 5  
February 3..... 7 5 7 5 7 5  
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February 6..... 10 5 10 5 10 5  
February 7..... 11 5 11 5 11 5  
February 8..... 12 5 12 5 12 5  
February 9..... 13 5 13 5 13 5  
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February 12..... 16 5 16 5 16 5  
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February 14..... 18 5 18 5 18 5  
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# Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 6, '84.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Persons mailing transient copies of the COURIER-JOURNAL to friends abroad must place two-cent stamps on all of our eight-column editions, and three-cent stamps on all Louisville editions, or they will be detained in the Louisville post-office.

## "BUSINESS."

TUESDAY, Feb. 5.—The breadstuff markets were irregular in the West, but tame and rather soft in the East. Changes in prices were unimportant. The statistics in another column show the first marked decrease of the season in receipts at Western markets. This, however, is, of course, largely due to the export, and does not indicate a general decline in the Northwest. Cotton was quiet, but futures closed fractionally higher. The live stock markets were firm and hogs were higher.

In New York money was easy. Foreign exchange was a fraction higher. Government bonds were steady. The stock market was less active and the majority of the changes were in favor of the bears.

In London a material decline in American railroads is reported. In Liverpool hog products were again higher, corn was lower and wheat and cotton were steady.

## "HORIZONTAL REDUCTION."

The tariff reduction bill introduced by Mr. MORRISON in the House Monday proceeds mainly on the principle of "horizontal reduction"—which is simply making a uniform reduction of the duties on all articles on which there is now a tariff.

Mr. MORRISON, however, does not adhere inflexibly to this rule, as he places many articles on the free list and makes sundry provisions with reference to others. His bill, however, with these exceptions, takes just 20 per cent. from the duties of the hundreds of articles in the tariff schedules, and so is in general effect a bill for a horizontal reduction.

It is impossible at present to say in what shape this bill may be reported back to the House by the Ways and Means Committee, to which it has been referred, but should that committee not agree upon it substantially in its present form, it will doubtless be the basis of the bill on which they will unite.

Of course, now that Mr. MORRISON's bill is before the public, it will at once become the target of all who are opposed to any kind of tariff reform, and the "horizontal" feature will receive an unlimited share of abuse. The Republicans will cry out in horror against it, notwithstanding the fact that the boasted "reform" of the tariff which they made in 1872 was a "horizontal reduction" of ten per cent.—which, by the way, they restored three years later. The protectionist Democrats, who protest against any change, will also join in this clamor, and altogether "horizontal reduction" will be made out by these good people as a very awfully awful sin.

But the merits of the plan are clear, nevertheless. The first object to be aimed at in reforming the tariff is lightening the burden of taxation. The fundamental idea back of all agitation for a revision of the tariff is that the whole system is wrong and oppressive, and while the necessity for raising a revenue prevents the abolition of the system, the excessive tribute which it levies on the people make it imperative that they shall be decreased.

The primary object of tariff reform, therefore, is to lessen the exorbitant taxation of the people; the adjustment of any inequalities which may exist in the operation of the tariff among those whom it subsidizes is only an incidental and secondary purpose of this movement.

It proceeds on the assumption that the present tariff is too high; that it unnecessarily robs the country; and that the pressing need is for relief to the masses. The great demand in the United States for revision of the tariff springs from the determination of the people to have a reduction of extortionate taxes, and not from their wild desire that the protection afforded by the tariff, to "tax" as a manufacturer of hoop-skirts can be equal to that afforded Dick as a maker of "galus" buckles. These minor matters may be looked into more leisurely when practical popular relief is at least fairly inaugurated.

Horizontal reduction strikes straight in this direction. It is simple and unambiguous. There can be no double-dealing nor subterfuge in it, no political trucking to class and sectional interests. Its terms are distinct and open, and can not be mistaken by friend or foe. In Mr. MORRISON's bill it is proposed to make a clean shave of twenty per cent. on the present customs rates. That is plain enough. It is simply a proposition to reduce the tariff one-fifth. Everybody can understand that. It does not hide its purpose behind a complex and obscure mass of figures and fractions. Its opponents know exactly what they have to fight, its advocates know just what they are fighting for.

All subsidized interests will know precisely how much of their bounty they will lose, and cutting down the subsidies of all alike can not disturb whatever industrial and trade adjustments that exist now. The protectionists have been in power for over twenty years. They have had all the time and opportunity to arrange their schedules to suit themselves. Slicing off 20 per cent. of these subsidies is simply cutting down all that amount. Where one manufacturer loses one-fifth of his bounty, he is in the same boat with the rest, and other goods that he has to buy, in his business or in his household, he gets one-fifth cheaper.

Horizontal reduction also leaves no gap for each separate interest to rush to Washington, deluge Congress with a multitude of clamorous and conflicting lobbies, and plunge all possibility of legislation on this subject into a hopeless chaos, from which it would be next to impossible to extract any practical and early measure of relief for the people.

As to Mr. MORRISON's bill, it is hard to see who can object to it except the revenue reformers themselves, and while it does not make as large reductions in some special duties as they would like to see, they are more than willing to waive for the present all such considerations for the more simple and more attainable beginning of reform possible through this measure. The Republicans themselves are estopped from opposing the principle of horizontal reduction because they have formally approved it; and as the present tariff system is, they say, perfect, being carefully built up by themselves and accurately readjusted by their "Commission" only a year ago, it follows that they can not claim that it needs adjustment by the Democrats, and therefore they can only

consistently object to reduction itself and not to the manner of the reduction.

However, consistency will be an unknown virtue in their discussion of this bill. If it were not, they would have to support it, as it does not propose a greater reduction than the Republicans themselves last year said should be made, and which they said would be made by their tariff act of last March. Their own commission recommended a reduction of 25 per cent. They avowed that their act of March would make a reduction of 25 per cent. It turns out that it will not make one of 5 per cent. Mr. MORRISON's bill does not propose a greater reduction than the Republicans assured the country was needed and would be given. But they will fight it with bitterness and desperation nevertheless.

However, these are points of policy which in this connection are neither here nor there. The people demand a relief from the burdens of the tariff. Mr. MORRISON's bill answers in some degree that demand. It will receive the support of sincere reformers everywhere until a better one is offered in its place.

## THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

After a prolonged contest, which will be memorable, the Democratic caucus agreed last night on a nomination, and Mr. BLACKBURN secured sixty-three votes to fifty-seven cast for Senator WILLIAMS.

It is a triumph upon which Mr. BLACKBURN and his friends have a right to congratulate themselves. Conducted with such vigor, with such aggressiveness, with such wisdom, judgment and discretion, that Senator WILLIAMS and his supporters will see that defeat in such a contest can not bring with it any humiliation.

The faithfulness of the supporters of Senator WILLIAMS is creditable alike to him and to them. Somewhat too confident in the beginning to force an issue when victory was possible, they did not waver even when delay had made it doubtful and, at last, unattainable. And on the final ballot he had his largest vote.

Mr. BLACKBURN entered the contest with but only a handful of supporters. He has all the qualities of a leader, those which inspire courage and confidence; he has the faculty of winning admiration from most determined opponents, and of exciting an interest in his political success even among those who know nothing of him individually. Every day's delay brought new strength and new courage. His personal management was admirable and he was admirably supported.

From the beginning no mistake was made. Had the contest on the first night been between Senator WILLIAMS and Mr. BLACKBURN, the Senator would have been re-elected by a vote something like fifty to seventy. Mr. SWEENEY was a new factor in the race, an unknown quantity which gave additional interest and excitement to it, and secured what was so much needed by the opposition—delay.

When Mr. SWEENEY withdrew, it was too late for Senator WILLIAMS to grasp the prize. The opposition had taken on a more positive character, and it was willing to concentrate on Mr. BLACKBURN.

Senator WILLIAMS has served well his party and his State. A man loyal to his friends; a man whose character is above reproach, with strong traits and positive convictions, he makes enemies whose opposition was in itself praise. He will retire strong in the respect and confidence of the people of Kentucky.

The promotion of Mr. BLACKBURN has been fairly earned. As a Representative in Congress he has steadily grown in public esteem, and to-day he stands a recognized leader in the House of Representatives. It was only a question of time when he would be Senator from Kentucky. He will, two years hence, enter his new field in every way most admirably equipped for its higher and more exalting duties. That he will equal the full requirements of the place; that he will here as elsewhere meet the promises of his friends and justify their predictions, no one who has watched his public career can for a moment question. His is a nature which responds quickly to every demand made upon it, and he fills every position with credit to himself and honor to his State.

An every session of the Legislature we have an amendment to the city charter proposed for the purpose of making the Mayor of Louisville eligible for re-election. There ought to be no doubt about the desirability of the amendment. When our citizens reach the conclusion that there is only one person in Louisville able to fill the office they will ask to have the city charter amended in the way prescribed. Some persons imagine that the people are incapable of self-government, especially in a city, and it must be confessed there are certain facts to bear out this assumption; still they are not conclusive, and just yet the citizens of Louisville are not disposed to surrender even the shadow of self-government. The section under discussion is not vital; it has not been as useful in protecting us from misgovernment as was fondly hoped, yet it is a part of the charter and the people have a right to pass on all amendments. The authors of this amendment might submit it to the people in order to test the question. There is no crying necessity for its immediate passage.

Another terrible disaster has been suffered by the Egyptian armies at the hands of the hitherto invincible Soudanese warrior, EL MABDI VALENTINE BAKER, in command of an army of Turks, Egyptians and Europeans, has been beaten with a loss of 2,000 men, four Krupp cannon and two Gatling guns. Another disaster is to be expected in a few days in the capture or annihilation of the army of Tewfik PASHA at Sinkat, who had called for succor, with the statement that if not relieved promptly he would be compelled to surrender within a week. This relief depended upon the army of BAKER PASHA, which has been destroyed. The False Prophet is thus vigorously clearing Upper Egypt of his enemies, and is marking his progress with an unbroken succession of victories. At the last advices Gen. Gordon was advancing in the direction of

Khartoum with a mere body-guard, and his mission takes on more and more strikingly the characteristics of romance rather than scientific military adventure, with means adapted to the ends aimed at. Gordon, who in a former military control of the Soudan, acquired an intimate knowledge of the people and a remarkable ascendancy over them, stakes his reputation and perhaps his life upon a special theory which he has formed, namely, that the leader of the Soudanese is a patriot instead of an impostor; that he has taken advantage of the superstitions of his people to enroll them in military bodies; that he designs merely to free his country of great oppressions, and that the guarantee of certain reforms would soothe him and his followers. This theory is not shared by many, but it will soon be put to the test. Great distress has been put to the test. Great distress has been put to the test.

The river situation is evidently very threatening. Immense damage to trade and property might be wrought without approaching very closely to the high-water mark of 1883, and then the high-water mark of 1883 might be reached, or even over-passed. Last February there was an extraordinary precipitation in the Ohio valley, in a series of rains growing successively warmer. The surface of the earth was covered with a sheet of ice at the beginning of these rains and the earth beneath was thoroughly saturated. The winter thaw was completed at one supreme effort. All the water of the rain and the melted ice flowed rapidly into the Ohio, and this combination of conditions produced the greatest rise on record. The damage to trade and to property, rural and urban, in the Ohio valley was estimated at \$15,000,000. At present these conditions are uncomfortably similar to those of a year ago, with the important exception that there have been several partial thaws, with successive rises and falls in the river as the earth has partially discharged the accumulations of ice and snow on its surface. The water thus stored has therefore been reduced in amount, but the quantity of rainfall is a question of conjecture.

There are, of course, no scientific *a priori* reasons why the maximum stage of water should not be reached in two successive years, but the preceding partial thaws render it improbable. At all events, a sharp freeze, to stop the flow from the country side into the river, might be worth several million dollars, to say nothing of the privations and discomforts which it might avert. It is to be feared that considerable losses will be sustained, both in city and country, and, in the meanwhile, the greater part of the Ohio basin is thoroughly drenched.

As a subscription to the Southern Exposition shows a healthy increase this morning, and the letters which accompany them, and some which are printed in this issue, prove that the project has taken strong hold on popular favor and is arresting the attention of all our business people. It is a good sign when none of the subscriptions given yesterday are smaller than the subscriptions of last year, while most of them much larger and some of them double and treble what the same parties last year subscribed. Now certainly is the time to strike. It is not the time to stop to accuse others of not subscribing, but to set the example to others by doing the right thing oneself. It is manifest that the whole amount will be forthcoming. Every day it is rolling up nearer the necessary figures, and every day some one is changing his mind and doubling up his subscription or taking a hand where he said he would not come in. The money is bound to come. Every one might as well recognize that fact and anticipate a call on him. All that is gained by delay is to put off the preparation for the exhibition and prevent its being quite as good, perhaps, as it might be if ample time is given for preparation. The classified list published yesterday is to be presented to the public again in a few days. The letters printed this morning are good reading for the slothful. Every one should read them, every one should consider what his duty to the community is, and every one should hasten to wake up and do his part.

The London Times says that competition between the United States and India in the wheat trade has already become so close, that the preference frequently depends upon the difference in the rates of exchange. India furnishes a third of the imports and the United States about forty per cent., but India is gaining and the United States is falling back. The situation described by the Times, however, depends upon a very variable factor, as the crops of India are exceedingly uncertain, with the chances rather in favor of drouth as an average condition.

A CERTAIN paper calls the Democrats who organized the present Congress a "small political clique." It was a shame for this small political clique of something over 180 members to outvote the great body of the Democrats (52 strong) who preferred Mr. RANDALL. And what paper is it that makes this startling discovery? How could it be any other than our professed interpreter of the *Mother Goose* philosophy, the *N—sh—le A—e—al*?

Two INCIDENTS in Congress Monday should serve as significant "pointers." The Republicans again tried to get up some excitement by waving the bloody shirt, but this, like their previous attempt, was a flat failure. In the House, however, the mere introduction of a tariff bill set the country agog. Straws show which way the wind blows—and which way it doesn't blow.

MR. MATTHEW ARNOLD, the English philosopher and poet, will lecture in this city Thursday night. His subject will be "Emerson," and he will bring to its treatment every requisite of culture and capacity. He is foremost among English men of letters, a prominent essayist and a sweet poet. His ability and his manliness entitle him to an earnest hearing.

If they don't have the most heterogeneous flood in history up at Cincinnati, it won't be the fault of the *Commercial Gazette*. That paper has been overflowing for the last few weeks with Standard Oil, free whiskey and the water-works, not to mention the blood of murdered Southern martyrs.

Mr. Cox has introduced a bill in Congress declaring Good Friday a national holiday. It is evident that Mr. Cox has broken his New Year's resolution that he would make no more jokes.

## LAW BOOKS.

A DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN AND ENGLISH LAW, with definitions of the technical terms of the law, and a full collection of Latin maxims, and citations of upwards of forty thousand reported cases, which, with the notes, will be judicially defined and construed, by STEWART KAPLAN and ROBERT L. LAWRENCE, Editors. 400 Broadway, New York. Frederick D. Linn & Co., 1883.

There are already three large two-volume digests of the law published in the United States—Bovill and Abbott, each, in its way, a valuable and scholarly work, and one of them has long ranked as a standard. In this state of the case, with the market so preoccupied, there is a suggestion of temerity in the publication of these elaborate volumes. There appear to be three distinct features of the present work worthy of notice in such a publication as this, the dictionary proper, the Latin maxims, and the annotated word and phrases. "A Dictionary of English Law," by Charles Sweet, LL.B., of Lincoln's Inn, London, 1882, has been incorporated, as a foundation, from advance sheets, which have been furnished the American editor from the English publisher. A special point has been made of the maxims. The list includes all those contained in Wharton, and many others, with apt translations, and the accompanying citations of authorities illustrating their application. The words and phrases, in which the dictionary is very full, have come, in part, from five manuscript volumes of "Adjudged Words and Phrases," prepared by the late John J. Brown, of the New Jersey bar, and which many years ago elicited from Chancellor Kent, to whom it was submitted, the warmest commendation. The editorial work has been judiciously and learnedly done, and the citations and definitions down to the present time and in every detail maintaining the high standard of the publishers. As a dictionary for a practicing lawyer, as a correct and extensive depository of the accepted meanings of a law term, it has no superior, and it will be a valuable addition to any library. In common with all the law dictionaries—neither more nor less than the best of them—it is open to one criticism. The Latin and Norman-French terms and phrases are printed, oftentimes, with full and satisfactory etymological notes, but the pronunciation is ignored. A perfect law dictionary, while so large a proportion of the profession remain untaught in the French language, and while so many, especially of the Norman-French, terms in the law are as often and as badly mispronounced as the name of the senior editor of this dictionary, should contain a key to the pronunciation of such words. Worcester and Webster furnish for the dictionary, with this possible exception there is little to criticize and, as long as all the dictionaries are, in this particular, *in pari delicto*, the book-buying lawyer will hardly fail to recognize the points of merit in this learned and comprehensive work.

WALKER ON PATENTS. A TEXT-BOOK OF THE PATENT LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. By ALBERT H. WALKER, of the Hartford bar. 1 volume; pp. 800. New York: L. K. Johnson & Co., 1883.

The American text-books upon this subject have hitherto been singularly inadequate and unsatisfactory. Although the practice in this branch of the law has been, to say the least, as remunerative as any other, and while the amount of litigation in patents has been, for many years, sufficient to attract to it many lawyers of the first class as specialists, yet we have had no single, comprehensive and authoritative work upon patents and the patent law. The student and the practitioner alike have been driven to the reported cases and to the English treatises. The most extensive and reliable American work prior to the one in hand was published in 1873, since which time there have been more than one thousand adjudications in the Federal and State Courts upon points of patent law. Mr. Walker is one of the most eminent of New England patent lawyers and in every way qualified to instruct his brethren in this branch of law. His book covers the entire field of the patent laws of the United States, from the foundation of the Government in 1789 to September, 1883—citing all the reported Federal and State judicial decisions, more than twelve hundred in number. The appendix contains the Patent Statutes in full, forms of patent pleadings and the equity rules. The work, as a whole, is by far the most comprehensive, practical and practical that has yet been published upon American law. It must find a place in the library of every lawyer who practices in patents, and it will assuredly prove extremely useful to such practitioners. It is written in a luminous and pleasant style, divided and subdivided in a clear and convenient manner, and coming to the profession, as it does, with the cordial endorsement of many of the leading patent lawyers of the country, it will be the verdict of the profession. It is plainly worthy of the first place among books on this subject.

AN ELEMENTARY TREATISE ON THE AMERICAN LAW OF REAL PROPERTY. By CHRISTOPHER G. TIEDERMAN, LL.D., of the New York bar, and Lecturer in the Law of Real Property in the Law Department of the University of the State of New York. 2 volumes, pp. 892. St. Louis: F. H. Thomas & Co., 1884.

There seems to be room for a book of this kind in the law libraries. Of all the books upon this subject not one is recalled that presents in one volume substantially the present law of realty in the United States. Williams, in England, and Gordon in the State of New York, leave little to be desired, but the one is too English and the other too local for general study and reference in this country. Prof. Tiederman seems to have put the law into shape very luminously in a single, good-sized volume, stating principles with clearness, fortifying them with abundant citations brought down to the present time and expurgating what is obsolete and merely historical. While the law of real property can only be mastered "by the sword," it is something "musty" by a study of English precedents, and although the historical and obsolete portions are not the least important in that study, yet an American text book like this can not fail to be of value to law students at the outset of their course, as well as to practitioners generally who are looking for a recent and satisfactory work on this subject. The mechanical execution is excellent. Thomas & Co.'s work suffers very little in comparison with the best American law printing and binding.

FRAGILENT MORTGAGES OF MERCHANTS. A CONSIDERATION OF THE AMERICAN PHASES OF THE MORTGAGE. By JAMES H. THOMAS, LL.D. 1 volume; pp. 310. St. Louis: F. H. Thomas & Co., 1884.

This little book discusses very fully and satisfactorily the question whether mortgages of a stock of goods in trade, under which the mortgagee is permitted by the mortgagee to sell the goods at his discretion in the usual course of business, are fraudulent as to the creditors of the mortgagee, and whether, if it be so held, it is still so in case the agreement or understanding between the parties to the mortgage permitting such sale is not shown upon the face of the instrument, but is proven by evidence *alioquin*. In Twyne's case (3 Coke, 80) all such mortgages or deeds of gift are held to be wholly fraudulent, but in England this doctrine no longer prevails, and in the United States there is great contrariety of opinion.

While the courts of Virginia, New York, Illinois, and Missouri, more or less stringently sustain the rule in Twyne's case, others of the highest respectability, including the Courts of Appeals of Kentucky, Massachusetts, Texas and Michigan, have either essentially modified or wholly repudiated it. In a number of the States the matter is controlled by statutes. The subject is an interesting one, and of importance in our courts.

Mr. Pierce, a prominent member of the Memphis bar, by setting out *seriatim* the law of each of these States, with a full citation of authorities and an excellent comparison with the modern English doctrine, has made a useful book, and one especially valuable to commercial lawyers.

JACOB FISHER'S DIGEST.—AN ANALYTICAL DIGEST OF THE LAW AS PRACTICED IN THE COMMON LAW DIVISION, PROBATE, Admiralty and Bankruptcy, and of the High Court of Justice and the Court of Chancery, England, comprising the Reported Cases from 1750 to 1883, with reference to the Rules and Statutes, Founded on the Digests of Harrison and Fisher, By EPHRAIM A. JACOB, of the New York bar, ten volumes, pp. 8,400. New York: John C. Remick, 339 Broadway, Publisher, 1883.

In the preparation of a case for argument or submission, if a question of law is involved that requires full and careful research, no prudent lawyer, jealous of his own reputation and zealous for the interest of his client, is satisfied with a hasty perusal of any work where the common law is administered without a resort to the decisions of the English courts. If he finds there authorities in his favor it is as though *Zeus* and *Radamanthus* had endorsed the writing. He is, moreover, principally concerned with the decisions of the past one hundred or one hundred and twenty-five years. Bacon's *Abridgement* and *Viner's* and *Comyn's* digests, giving the earliest authorities, while they may be of great value historically and from an antiquarian point of view, are of far less practical value in this day than the digests that contain the decisions from the middle of the last century—or where *Comyn* leaves off—to the present time. Only a very small proportion of the lawyers are able to own anything like a complete set of the English reports, and the number who live within reach of the great reference libraries is, comparatively, a whole body of the profession, insignificant. A digest is, therefore, the only means, aside from the text-books, by which the English decisions are, as a rule, to be satisfactorily consulted in the United States, and if the digests found for this purpose were no better than the average digest of the State reports, which, with only a very few exceptions, are entitled in all the possible varieties of badness to very high rank, the English reports would be practically inaccessible to the profession in America. It is fortunate, in this condition of the case, that the English digests have been either more diligent or more conscientious and diligent than their American brethren. In 1869, "Fisher's Common Law Digest," in five volumes, founded upon the analytical method of Harrison, was issued from the London press. It at once became the standard in this country. Supplied from time to time have been published, bringing the law down to a recent date. But it has never been a convenient reference book for an American lawyer. It is very costly, and the arrangement is peculiar and unusual as compared to those digests with which our lawyers are familiar. In 1879, Mr. Jacob, of New York, commenced the publication of the present work, which, while it is based on several essential particulars upon the digests of Fisher and Harrison, is in many respects a new and original work. The matter contained in those works and the law as developed subsequently under a new arrangement and classification, and with such a complete system of cross-references as to render it practically and essentially an original performance. It is not easy to speak too highly of the editorial work, which, while it has conserved the valuable features of the original digests, has essentially improved the arrangement of the matter, adapted it to the use of the profession here, and furnished us an American digest of the English law, without a rival in point of completeness, convenience and authority. The ten portly volumes, covering a period of 125 years, present the common law of that time set out in luminous array with such fullness, clearness and authority, and digested with as lawyer-like a fashion as is possible to supply the place of the Reports themselves, but, in many instances, to possess all the value of a text book upon such important title in the whole work. The matter comprised under the titles "Banker and Banking Company" and "Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes," in the first volume, is fully equal in amount, and more than equal in practical value to an American practitioner, to any English treatise upon those subjects extant. The same thing may be confidently asserted of the treatment in the subsequent volumes of the digest of the following subjects: Contract and Agreement (including by which is meant municipal corporations), Criminal Law, Ejectment, Elections, Executors and Administrators, Husband and Wife, Insolvency and Bankruptcy, Insurance, Landlord and Tenant, Master and Servant, Partnership, Patents, Principal and Agent, Public Company (herein of the law of private corporations), Sale, Shipping and Will. The tenth volume is a Supplement, bringing down the decisions from 1878 to 1883, and there is added an admirable index to the entire work, amounting to a cross-index. Jacob Fisher's Digest, in its present edition, is one of the most notable contributions of this generation to the law libraries. It will long be an authority as an epitome of the English law reports. Judge John F. Dillon, one of the foremost lawyers of this, or any other country, has said of it, "A lawyer can scarcely have a more useful work in his library," and it will be the verdict of the profession at large. It is for sale by the New York publisher, and is confidently recommended to law-book buyers.

FASHIONABLE TIPPLING. (New York Evening Post.) We regret to learn, upon the authority of the Sun, that there is a decided increase in the quantity of wine and brandy consumed in this city, and that tipping is common among the gentler sex in up-town restaurants. Ladies could scarcely adopt a more judicious and healthy course, and it is likely to lead to an immoderate home. The ladies should stick to cocoa.

CRIME AT THE NORTH. (New York Graphic.) There has never been a time when there was more crime in the North than there is now. Will not the Democrats, who present this significant fact in a long speech? He has more material to work with than have Sherman and Edmunds, and that is the Elias Finkelshteyn to rise from his grave and remind him and the world that he is in the habit of lying for political effect.

FRED. DOUGLASS AND THE LAW. (Brooklyn Eagle Letter.) An amusing controversy is in progress here as to the possibilities to which Fred. Douglass has subjected himself by his dealings with a white woman. An old statute has been discovered, in which a fine of 5,000 pounds of tobacco figures as the punishment for such a marriage. The statute alluded to is 160 years old.

ENDING RACE DISSENTION. (Washington Gazette.) When the negro thinks he has a legal and moral right to marry the white woman, the crowd led by the white man, and the best means of ending "race dissention," the time seems to have arrived for forcibly deporting him from this country.

MR. WIGGINS MUST GO. (Philadelphia Times.) The survival of the fittest is apparent in the case of Mr. Wiggins and the ground-hog.

GRAND LODGE A. O. U. W. The twelfth annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen began to-day. The reports show a membership of 8,298. The fund for the six or six hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars were collected, and \$200,000 paid in death claims.

## LEGISLATIVE MATTERS.

A Bill to Incorporate the Louisville Merchants' Private Police and Detective Agency.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

(Special to the Courier-Journal.) FRANKFORT, Feb. 5.—In the House, Mr. Stoll, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for the benefit of Geo. H. Hocker, of Boyle county, allowing said Hocker the sum of \$150 for expense incurred in the maintenance of some paupers. The yeas and nays were called on the passage of the bill, and it was passed—yeas, 61; nays, 0. Mr. Talbot reported the bill to the Senate.

The Committee on Corporate Institutions reported favorably a bill to incorporate the Louisville Merchants' Private Police and Detective Agency. The incorporators are Joseph H. Browning, Michael Hanlon, Daniel Longaker, Alfred H. Johnson, Thos. J. Horton and William P. Ernst. Mr. Jackson offered an amendment, which was adopted, providing that no one who had been convicted of a felony should be a member of the society, and that all members shall be able to read and write the English language intelligibly. The bill then passed. Under its provisions the members of the society are given the same power of arrest as possessed by the police and detectives of Louisville, with power, also, to imprison parties arrested in any jail or station-house in this State.

The members are required to give to the Jefferson County Court, with good security to be approved by the County Judge, and are also required to be sworn by said Judge to faithfully perform their duties. The members and their bondsmen shall be personally liable for any and all wrongful acts. The corporation may adopt a badge to be worn by the members, and members are under control of their own officials. The corporation may adopt a scale of prices and charges for their services.

The special order for 10:30 o'clock was Mr. Burman's bill and Mr. Carroll's substitute therefor, both bills providing for a repeal of the present law regulating changes of venue in criminal cases and restoring the old law. Mr. Walker moved to postpone consideration of the bill and make it a special order for Thursday, February 14, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Adopted.

The special order for 11 o'clock was the consideration of the Governor's veto of Walter Cleary's bill to establish a free bridge between Covington and Cincinnati, but, on motion, the bill and veto message were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Carothers, from the Committee on General Statutes, reported a bill to amend section 8, article 15, chapter 29, General Statutes. The bill allows, in addition to the husband or wife, the father, mother, brother, sister, or grandparent of a fugitive from the penitentiary to comfort, harbor or conceal him without incurring the penalty provided in such cases. Mr. Morrison moved to postpone the bill indefinitely—rejected. The yeas and nays were called on the passage of the bill, and it was passed, yeas, 49; nays, 20. Mr. Carothers moved to lay this motion on the table. Adopted.

The same committee reported a bill to amend the General Statutes so as to modify the interpretation of Texas cattle into this State from any other State in the Union. The point made against the amendment was that the General Statutes already provided for everything in the amendment. Adair, Beckham, Reid and others discussed the bill. In the discussion much was said of pleurisy pneumonia, etc.

The joint Assembly, Senator Munday withdrew the name of Hon. W. N. Sweeney as a candidate for United States Senator. The eighteenth joint session resumed: Williams..... 18 Blackburn..... 17 Carle..... 17 Bennett H. Young..... 13 W. O. Bradley..... 3 J. A. Spaulding..... 3 W. E. Cook..... 3 J. H. Harrison..... 3 Henry T. Stanton..... 3 J. Joseph Holmes..... 3 H. C. Hallam..... 3 A. J. Caldwell..... 1 S. C. Boone..... 1 Total vote, 99; necessary to a choice, 50.

Mr. Carle received the votes of three Republican members. The joint Assembly dissolved.

On motion of W. C. Owens, the use of the hall of the House was given to the Kentucky Historical Society on the occasion of its annual meeting, February 11. The House adjourned at 12:45 P. M.

THE SENATE took up for consideration and passed bills which originated in the House of Representatives with the following titles: An act to amend the charter of the town of Shelbyville. An act to authorize certain officers to execute process and collect executions in Webster county. An act to authorize the Franklin County Court to issue bonds to build a new jail. An act for the benefit of J. L. Beeler, of Jefferson county.

Mr. Price, from the Committee on Library and Printing, reported a bill to amend an act in relation to the purchase of a portrait of Gen. Zachary Taylor. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. L. B. Moore, the Senate took up and passed an act to establish a Board of Commissioners of Boyd county, and define their duties, etc.

Mr. Hays reported an act to incorporate the Southern Contract and Construction Company, recommended to the Senate by the House. At 12 M. the Senate proceeded to the House for the eighteenth time to execute the joint order.

The Senate adjourned until 11 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

MR. SENATOR DIXON made a splendid speech in the caucus last night. He has a good voice, an impressive manner, and his arguments in favor of Carle were very powerful. I send a full report of it.

MR. CHAIRMAN.—In the business of legislation I hold this to be the first duty of a legislator—to vote for the best measures and the best men, regardless of any party or personal interest, and of the expressed will of his constituents. Therefore I do not desire to vote for any man who is not a native-born citizen of this State. I should cast my vote for that distinguished gentleman, Mr. Carle, who is a native-born citizen of this State. I should cast my vote for that gentleman, Mr. Carle, who is a native-born citizen of this State. I should cast my vote for that gentleman, Mr. Carle, who is a native-born citizen of this State.

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